

DESCRIPTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN CURCULIONIDÆ, WITH
NOTES ON PREVIOUSLY DESCRIBED SPECIES.

By ARTHUR M. LEA.

PART VI.

[Read August 4, 1908.]

SUBFAMILY LEPTOSIDES.

ONESORUS SQUAMOSUS, n. sp.

Black, densely clothed with soft, pale-brown, round scales; interspersed with fine setæ.

Head with small dense concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea minute. Eyes narrowly ovate, finely faceted. Rostrum stout, not much shorter than prothorax, rather strongly dilated at apex; with a strong central carina, but rest of sculpture hidden. Scape about half the length of funicle, the latter with first joint slightly longer than third, but distinctly shorter than second. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly rounded, base and apex almost equal; ocular lobes strong and rounded; with large, deep punctures or foveæ occupying most of the surface. *Scutellum* distinct. *Elytra* very briefly ovate or subcordate, much wider than prothorax, sides strongly and regularly rounded; with regular rows of very large, partially concealed punctures; interstices regularly convex. *Legs* rather robust; tibiæ apparently not denticulate below. Length (excluding rostrum), 10½-11 mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia: Onslow (C. French).

The scales are almost uniformly distributed, but are slightly paler on the under surface and legs than elsewhere; they are almost perfectly circular, very closely applied to derm, and have a peculiar velvety appearance. The setæ, especially on the elytra, are very fine and hair-like. The triangular apical plate is almost hidden by setæ, as in the description of *Obesus*, but that species (amongst other discrepancies) is said to have three sordid ochraceous vittæ on the prothorax.

Some specimens in the Macleay Museum have the clothing almost white.

CATASTYGNUS DENSUS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown or black. Densely and almost uniformly covered with scales of a very light-brown colour, but in places

with a slight golden gloss; elytra with paler markings and with dense setæ, usually slightly darker than the scales amongst which they are placed.

Rostrum tricarinate, carinæ normally concealed, but median one rather acute, the longitudinal depressions with rather coarse but concealed sculpture. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides moderately rounded, base not much wider than apex; with rather coarse partially concealed sculpture, but leaving a feeble median node exposed. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, very feebly dilated to beyond the middle; with very large punctures in striæ, but appearing much smaller through clothing. Length (excluding rostrum), 11-13 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge and E. W. Ferguson).

The larger of the two specimens before me is (except as to its clothing) of an almost uniform reddish-brown, whilst the smaller one is black, but with parts of the appendages diluted with red. On each elytron of the larger specimen, just before the summit of its posterior declivity, there is a small patch of white scales, extending across two interstices, and vaguely connected with the shoulder by a stripe of scales slightly paler than most of those on the elytra; on the smaller specimen these markings can be just traced. They appear to be remnants of the V common to several species of the genus. The elytral setæ are not in two almost regular rows on each interstice (as in the description of *Rivulolus*), but are fairly dense, and although not in regular rows, generally three or four (sometimes more) can be traced at any one line between the interstices.

CATASTYGNUS OCHREIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, elytra and parts of legs obscurely diluted with red, scutellum dull red. Densely clothed with greyish or light-brown scales, thickly interspersed with fine setæ; but elytra with decided ochreous scales and setæ, except towards the sides, where the clothing is mostly black or sooty.

Rostrum tricarinate, the median carina acute and shining, the others less regular; sublateral sulci almost as deep as scrobes. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides moderately rounded; base distinctly wider than apex, granulate-punctate; with a distinctly impressed median line. *Scutellum* distinctly transverse. *Elytra* distinctly but not much wider than prothorax, sides feebly dilated to basal third; with large but partially concealed punctures in striæ. Length, 12½-15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mackay (C. French).

The elytra are without trace of a V, but have dark sides, as in *scutellaris*, *textilis*, and others. The clothing is sparser on the upper surface of the head and rostrum than elsewhere. The femora are very feebly annulated.

Readily distinguished from all others of the genus by the conspicuous ochreous clothing of the elytra. The legs are stouter than in any other species of the genus known to me, and the prothorax is wider in proportion. The elytral clothing, except in its colour, is much as in *textilis*.

CATASTYGNUS ELEGANS, n. sp.

Black; parts of appendages obscurely diluted with red. Under surface with dense pale scales, having a more or less decided golden lustre; elytra with dense whitish scales, thickly interspersed with setæ, clothing of sides (except the extreme margins) blackish, the dark parts meeting at apex and running irregularly along suture to base; prothorax almost glabrous.

Rostrum with coarse partially concealed punctures; median carina very distinct, the others rather feeble. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base distinctly wider than apex, with coarse vermiculate sculpture, and with a rather feeble median line. *Elytra* much wider than prothorax, shoulders somewhat rounded, parallel sided to beyond the middle; punctures in striæ large and deep, but partially concealed. Length, $12\frac{1}{2}$ -14 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Coen River (H. Hacker).

The elytra appear to have two wide stripes of white scales; the dark sutural marking is not quite so dark as on the sides. On one specimen almost the whole of the scales on the under surface are black, but this may be due to grease.

The elytral markings somewhat resemble those of certain specimens of *limbatus*, but the shoulders are square and the elytra are not dilated posteriorly. The prothorax is without the white lateral stripe nearly always present in members of the genus. In shape it is like *textilis*, and the elytral clothing (except about the suture) is much the same.

AMISALLUS TUBEROSUS, Boh.

In the specific diagnosis of this species the antennæ are described as "subtenuæ," but in the generic diagnosis they are described as "validiusculæ," and the scape as "apice valde incrassato," with the two basal joints of the funicle elongate.

Four specimens before me (from Blue Mountains, Jenolan, and Forest Reefs) evidently belong to the species. They differ from *nodosus* in having the elytra flatter, with the

shoulders squarer, the tubercles more numerous and more obtuse—some of the basal ones on the inner interstice are almost obsolete, and the basal one does not overhang the prothorax. They also have a small but rather conspicuous tubercle on each side of the scutellum.

AMISALLUS WHITEI, Waterh.

Specimens of this species vary in length from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 mm. The species occurs in the coastal districts of E. Australia from the Clarence River, in New South Wales, to Mackay, in Queensland.

POLYPHRADES CONCINNUS, n. sp.

Blackish, appendages dull red. Very densely clothed with soft white or whitish scales, in places on the upper surface very feebly variegated with pale brown. With short dense setæ, not conspicuous on prothorax, but semierect on elytra, on which they form two or three rows on each interstice.

Head wide. Eyes briefly ovate, strongly convex, finely faceted. Rostrum slightly longer than wide, diminishing in width from base to apex; apical plate feeble, not triangular, and not sharply limited; inter-antennary space convex, rather narrow and almost parallel-sided. Scape thin, distinctly curved, passing eyes; first joint of funicle not much longer than second, second slightly longer than third, the others transverse; club moderately long. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base much wider than apex. *Elytra* somewhat ovate, base almost truncate and very closely applied to prothorax, widest at basal fifth, thence strongly diminishing in width to apex. *Front tibia* rather long, moderately curved, feebly denticulate. Length (excluding rostrum), $4.4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—N.W. Australia: Roebuck Bay (C. French).

A pretty little species, with more prominent eyes than usual. In its very dense elytral setæ it resembles *setosus*, but the two species have little else in common. The scape when drawn back passes the front margin of the prothorax, a *Cherrus*-like character. On the head the scales mostly have a silvery gloss, but on the muzzle and under surface they mostly have a greenish or opalescent gloss.

On abrasion the head is seen to have small and not very dense punctures, and to be transversely impressed at its junction with rostrum. The rostral carina is very feeble. The prothorax has dense and rather coarse punctures, and is without granules. The punctures in the elytral striæ are large and not much narrower than the interstices; before abrasion, however, they appear to be much narrower.

POLYPHRADES EMBLEMATICUS, n. sp.

Black, appendages dull red. Densely clothed with soft scales, mostly muddy-brown on upper surface, and whitish (usually with a faint bluish gloss) on under surface. With dense and very stout but not conspicuous setæ.

Head wide. Eyes briefly ovate, rather coarsely faceted. Rostrum shorter than its width at base, sides decreasing in width from base to apex, apical plate small but with rather coarse punctures; inter-antennary space narrow, incurved, depressed, and apparently not carinated along middle. Antennæ stout; scape rather long, strongly curved, passing the eye; first joint of funicle not much longer than wide, distinctly longer than second, all the others transverse; club rather briefly ovate. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides strongly but not quite regularly rounded, base distinctly wider than apex, and both somewhat rounded. *Elytra* wider than usual, ovate-cordate, base conjointly rather strongly arcuate, distinctly wider than prothorax in both sexes, but especially in female. Front *tibiæ* comparatively short and stout, rather strongly denticulate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia (Macleay Museum).

In shape somewhat like *exoletus*, but setæ very different, the scape shorter, stouter, and more noticeably curved, the space between scrobes narrower, etc. The setæ are stouter even than in *setosus*, and are more depressed. The prothoracic punctures, however, readily distinguish it from all other species known to me.

The colour of the derm appears to be usually black or blackish, but in some specimens is of a dingy reddish-brown. The head has a very vague median line; on the prothorax two very faint discal lines can sometimes be traced, and on the elytra there are usually small irregularly distributed pale spots. The setæ (which are unusually stout) are (contrary to the normal fashion) more noticeable on the prothorax than on the elytra, and on the posterior declivity of the latter they are no more conspicuous than elsewhere.

On abrasion the head is seen to be closely covered with irregular longitudinal ridges, some of which are continued on to the rostrum. On the prothorax there are no granules, but the punctures are remarkable; they are of two kinds, large ones impressed each in the form of a crescent, the convex side of each directed towards a median line which has simple punctures only; between the arms of each crescent there is usually one small puncture; the rest of the surface has rather dense small punctures. On the elytra the punctures in the striæ are rather large, and the interstices are

moderately convex; before abrasion the punctures appear to be much smaller and the interstices scarcely separately convex.

POLYPHRADES LATUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi almost black. Densely clothed with brown, slightly mottled scales. With stout and rather dense setæ.

Head wide. Eyes ovate, coarsely faceted. Rostrum about as long as wide, almost parallel-sided, inter-antennary space somewhat cordate, decidedly lessened in width posteriorly; apical plate sharply defined and with distinct punctures, depressed, but not carinated along middle. Antennæ rather stout; scape rather strongly curved, distinctly passing eyes; first joint of funicle distinctly, but not much, longer than second, second slightly longer than third, fifth to seventh transverse; club moderately elongate. *Prothorax* almost as long as wide, sides strongly rounded, base not much wider than apex. *Elytra* wide, briefly sub-ovate, base conjointly lightly arcuate and not margined, sides rather strongly rounded. Front *tibiæ* moderately long, rather lightly curved, moderately denticulate. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cairns, Kuranda (H. Hacker).

An unusually wide species, with strongly curved scape and the eyes with coarser facets than usual. The rostrum, although wide, has the space between the scrobes rather narrow in front, and very narrow behind. The elytra are about as wide as in *laticollis*, but the prothorax is wider and more globose; the two species, however, have little in common. There is a vague resemblance to some dingy specimens of *æsalon*, but the rostrum is utterly different. On the under surface the scales are paler than on the upper, and usually have a faint golden gloss.

On abrasion the head is seen to be coarsely and rugosely sculptured, with small dense punctures on the raised portions; the rostrum is densely and rather coarsely punctate. The prothorax has dense granules, except close to apex, these being quite easily traceable before abrasion; the punctures are small and dense, with some larger ones scattered about, even on the granules. The punctures in the elytral striæ are rather large, and not much obscured by the clothing, but the dense and minute ones on the interstices are normally concealed.

POLYPHRADES PARVUS, n. sp.

Black, appendages dull red. Densely clothed with soft feebly variegated scales. With thin and rather sparse setæ, suberect only on posterior declivity.

Head wide. Eyes large, ovate, rather finely faceted. Rostrum slightly longer than wide, almost parallel-sided; inter-antennary space rather wide, parallel-sided; apical plate sharply defined and with distinct punctures, with, from its apex, a narrow but normally concealed carina extending backwards. Antennæ rather stout, scape rather lightly curved and passing eye; first joint of funicle as long as second and third combined, second distinctly longer than third, third to seventh transverse; club elongate-elliptic. *Prothorax* moderately transverse, sides strongly and regularly rounded, base and apex equal. *Elytra* somewhat ovate, conjointly lightly arcuate at base, at widest part distinctly wider than prothorax in female, not much wider in male. Front *tibiæ* moderately long, rather lightly denticulate. Length, $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $4\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab. — Queensland: Brisbane (A. J. Turner and H. Hacker).

A small and apparently somewhat variable species as regards its clothing. In general appearance it is very close to *inconspicuus*, but the scape is slightly curved (in *inconspicuus* it is quite straight). The pattern of the markings (obscure in both species) is not quite the same, but before abrasion the only valid distinction that I can find is in the scape. On abrasion, however, the prothorax in *inconspicuus* is seen to be covered with flattened densely punctate granules, some of which are connected together, and with spaces between causing a somewhat vermiculate appearance. In the present species the granules are smaller, more rounded, all (or at least where I have abraded the surface) isolated, and with sparser punctures. On the upper surface the scales are of a pale dingy brown, faintly variegated with grey, the grey forming feeble rings around the eyes, a feeble line on forehead, a very feeble stripe (distinct only towards the base) on each side of middle of prothorax, and a feeble line from each shoulder to near the middle, when it is obliquely directed towards (but not to) the suture, elytra elsewhere with very feeble spots. On the under surface and sides the scales are mostly greyish white, sometimes with a faint silvery or golden gloss.

On abrasion the head is seen to be feebly subgranulate and with small but distinct punctures, the rostrum has distinct punctures, and there is a transverse impression at its base. The prothorax has numerous granules, except at apex, but they are greatly obscured by clothing; the punctures in the elytral striæ are rather large, but normally appear to be very small.

POLYPHRADES GRANICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tibiæ dull red. Densely clothed with blackish-brown scales, more or less variegated on upper surface; under surface mostly with greyish-green scales. With thin and rather numerous setæ, suberect only on posterior declivity of elytra.

Head very wide. Eyes ovate, coarsely faceted. Rostrum about as long as wide, almost parallel-sided; inter-antennary space rather wide, parallel-sided; apical plate large, sharply defined, and with distinct punctures, a narrow but acute carina proceeding backwards from its apex. Antennæ not very stout; scape lightly curved, passing eye; first joint of funicle the length of second and third combined, second distinctly longer than third, the others rather feebly transverse; club elongate-elliptic. *Prothorax* rather lightly transverse, sides rather strongly rounded, base slightly wider than apex, the latter slightly sinuous. *Elytra* ovate, base conjointly arcuate and closely applied to prothorax, wider than prothorax in both sexes and widest just before middle. Front *tibiæ* moderately long, lightly curved, moderately denticulate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -6 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Mount Lofty (A. M. Lea).

The eyes are more coarsely faceted than usual, and the species at a glance appears to belong to *Essolithna* (its resemblance to *echimys* is quite striking), but the claws are not single. The prothoracic granules are much more conspicuous before abrasion than usual. Although not a striking species it does not seem close to any other before me. One specimen has the tibiæ and femora pale as well as the tarsi. On the head the pale scales form three distinct but irregular lines, on the prothorax they form two very irregular lines on each side, and on the elytra they form numerous small spots about the punctures.

On abrasion the head is seen to be feebly subgranulate, and to have small punctures, the latter becoming denser and more distinct on the rostrum. The prothorax (except at its apex) is closely covered with round flattened granules (these being traceable before abrasion) and with dense small punctures interspersed (even on the granules) with a few slightly larger ones. The punctures in the elytral striæ are rather large, and normally not much concealed.

POLYPHRADES CORDIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black. Densely clothed with pale golden-brown scales, becoming bluish-white (in places with golden gleams) on under surface and sides. With dense, moderately stout,

more or less erect setæ, more noticeable on elytra than on prothorax. Club with black sensitized pubescence.

Head moderately wide. Eyes large, ovate, finely faceted. Rostrum distinctly, but not much, longer than wide, sides very feebly increasing in width almost to apex; inter-antennary space fairly wide, parallel-sided, widely depressed and apparently feebly carinated along middle; apical plate sharply defined, curvilinearly triangular, with dense punctures. Antennæ rather stout; scape almost straight, just passing eye; first joint of funicle as long as the two following combined, second distinctly longer than third, the others rather feebly transverse; club elongate-ovate, with black sensitized pubescence. *Prothorax* lightly transverse, sides strongly and regularly rounded, base, if anything, slightly narrower than apex, the latter slightly sinuous. *Elytra* cordate, widest (and considerably wider than prothorax) near base, thence strongly diminishing in width to apex. Front *tibiæ* rather long, feebly curved, denticulate, but with a strong apical spur. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.--Queensland: between Charters Towers and Cloncurry (H. Hacker).

The elytra are quite remarkably heart-shaped; even more so than in *tumidulus*. Compared with that species it differs in the elytra having longer and more erect setæ, the prothorax more globose, the rostrum with normal triangular plate, the space between the scrobes narrower and differently shaped, eyes less coarsely faceted, etc. The scape when extended forwards appears to be too short to reach the hind margin of the eye, but when drawn backwards just passes it. The spur at the apex of the *tibiæ* is very conspicuous, and is not at all concealed by clothing.

Where I have abraded the head of the unique specimen before me it is seen to be covered with small granules and small dense punctures, but I have not abraded much of it, nor any portion of the rostrum. The prothorax has dense granules (a few of which are traceable before abrasion) and numerous small punctures. The punctures in the elytral striæ are large, but normally greatly obscured by the clothing.

SUBFAMILY GONIPTERIDES.

OXYOPS FRENCHI, n. sp.

Black; muzzle, antennæ, and parts of legs obscurely diluted with red. Rather densely clothed with short stout setose whitish scales, becoming setæ on antennæ and parts of legs.

Head with small, dense, and usually concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea small, narrow, and deep. Rostrum about once and one half as long as greatest width; with a fine median carina, on each side of which is a shallow groove, but, except at apex, where the carina and grooves are absent, sculpture more or less concealed. First joint of funicle almost as long as second. *Prothorax* with coarse irregular punctures; disc somewhat flattened; with a feeble median carina on apical half. *Elytra* wide; with rows of large deep punctures, becoming somewhat smaller posteriorly; with granules rather densely scattered about; second interstice with a tubercle at summit of posterior declivity, third with the largest of all near base, fourth with one near that on second, preapical callus conical and distinct, shoulder with a large tubercle. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* strongly produced, but obtuse. *Tibiae* apparently not denticulate. Length (excluding rostrum), 10 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Somerset (C. French).

On the prothorax the scales are rather stouter than elsewhere, and are interrupted by four feeble irregular longitudinal lines, which, under a lens, appear to be granules formed by the irregularity of the punctures. To the naked eye each elytron appears to have a row of tubercles commencing near the suture and directed towards the side at the basal fourth; but only two of these tubercles (the ones on the second and fourth interstices) are at all distinct, the apparent presence of tubercles on the sixth, eighth, and ninth being caused by rather numerous nude granules; the sixth, however, is really slightly elevated.

At a glance not unlike large specimens of *vitiosa*, but the third interstice with one tubercle only instead of three. The type (except as to its clothing) is almost entirely black; but a second specimen (perhaps owing to immaturity) is almost entirely of a dull red.

OXYOPS SCABRA, n. sp.

Black; antennæ almost black. Irregularly clothed with whitish scales and setæ.

Head with dense and minute punctures; inter-ocular fovea rather small, narrow, and deep. Rostrum about once and one half as long as greatest width; with a smooth minutely punctate median line, on each side of which are several irregular rows of large partially concealed punctures; apex with small punctures interspersed with some of moderate size. *Prothorax* with coarse irregular punctures, causing an appearance in places as of irregular granules; with a strong but irregular median carina. *Elytra* much wider than usual;

with rows of very large irregular punctures, many of which are separated from each other only by a large shining granule; third interstice with a large and coarsely granulated tubercle near base, and a large subconical one at summit of posterior declivity; shoulder tuberculate and laterally produced; preapical callus granulate but not very conspicuous; fifth interstice elevated and granulate, but scarcely tuberculate beyond the middle; elsewhere with numerous shining granules, some of which (especially about the middle of the disc of each, and on the basal third near the suture) are of considerable size. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* moderately acute. *Tibiae* feebly denticulate. Length, 12 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (C. French).

The median line of the rostrum could scarcely be regarded as a carina. The type is probably partly abraded, but represents such a distinct species that I have not hesitated to describe it. Between the two large tubercles crowning the posterior declivity there is a very distinct and subtriangular patch of scales, but this may be due simply to the tubercles protecting it from abrasion. At a glance it looks somewhat like a large rough specimen of the preceding species, but the rostrum is smoother, and the third interstice has two tubercles.

OXYOPS MUCRONATA, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Rather densely clothed with long thin whitish setæ, shorter and sparser (but still moderately dense) on elytra than elsewhere.

Head with rather large but normally almost concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea unusually small. Rostrum (excluding the glabrous apical portion) subquadrate; with a conspicuous median carina, on each side of which is a distinct and rather wide groove. *Prothorax* with dense and partially concealed punctures of moderate size; with a strong but irregular median carina in the middle of a wide and rather shallow depression. *Elytra* wide, rather strongly narrowed from near base to apex; apex strongly mucronate; with rows of large rugose punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; each with three large tubercles, one on the fourth interstice near base, one on the third about middle, and the preapical callus; with numerous flattened granules scattered about. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* strongly produced and acute. *Tibiae* apparently not denticulate. Length, 11-12 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Bowen (Aug. Simson).

The elytra are much more strongly mucronate than in any other species known to me. The large basal tubercle situated on the fourth interstice instead of on the third is unusual.

At first sight apparently belonging to *Gonipterus*, but the intercoxal process of mesosternum is quite strongly produced. In most species of *Oxyops* the eyes are strongly convex, and the head appears to be suddenly constricted behind them, so as to give them an appearance as of projecting; but in the present species the eyes, although moderately convex, appear to be quite regularly embedded (as in the species of *Pantoreites*). When alive specimens are probably covered with an ochreous meal, as on one specimen this meal is caked in places.

OXYOPS GRIFFITHI, n. sp.

Black or piceous black, antennæ and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Moderately, in places densely, clothed with whitish setæ, varying from thin to thick, and in places appearing as elongate scales, and forming a distinct post-medial fascia.

Head with dense, more or less concealed punctures; interocular fovea large, rather wide and deep. Rostrum about once and one third as long as greatest width; with a rather feeble, shining, and feebly punctured median line, on each side of which are coarse irregular rows of partially concealed punctures. Two apical joints of funicle somewhat transverse. *Prothorax* with coarse irregular punctures, causing an appearance as of granules in places; with a rather fine median carina, on each side of which the surface is somewhat flattened, and the punctures less irregular than elsewhere. *Elytra* with rows of very large punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; third interstice with two tubercles, a large one near base, and a smaller somewhat elongate one at summit of posterior declivity; fifth elevated but scarcely tuberculate beyond the middle, shoulder tuberculate, preapical callus large but obtuse; with numerous granules scattered about and dense on tubercles. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* not very acute. *Tibiæ* feebly denticulate. Length, 9-9½ mm.

Hab. — Queensland: Townsville (H. H. D. Griffith), Upper Endeavour River (C. French).

The postmedian fascia occupies the upper half of the posterior declivity, and is directed obliquely forwards so as to touch, or almost touch, the margins. One of the three specimens before me (except as to its clothing) is almost entirely of a dull red, but this may be due to immaturity.

With a vague resemblance to *fasciata*, but fascia not narrowed to suture, and the third interstice abruptly tuberculate at summit of posterior declivity. From *vitiosa* it differs in the third interstice having two tubercles only.

OXYOPS DECIPIENS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ and tarsi obscurely diluted with red. Rather densely clothed with thin setæ, becoming much shorter on elytra.

Head with dense and small more or less concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea rather narrow. Rostrum about once and one third as long as greatest width; with dense and coarse punctures; with two feeble shallow grooves, between which is a very feeble carina or punctured line. Antennæ unusually short; first joint of funicle slightly longer than second, second feebly, all the others strongly, transverse. *Prothorax* with coarse irregular punctures, in places becoming foveate and in places small; with a feeble and interrupted median carina. *Elytra* wide at base, strongly narrowed from shoulders to apex; with rows of large punctures, becoming very large and deep on an oblique space from near shoulders to suture at basal third; each with three tubercles near base, one on third interstice, one on shoulder, and a strongly conical one between shoulder and side; pre-apical callus obtuse. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* distinctly produced, but obtuse. *Tibiæ* strongly denticulate. Length, $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland (C. French).

On the elytra the clothing is very dense and short, except for a wide oblique irregular seminude stripe where the punctures are coarsest. To the naked eye the preapical callosities appear to be feebly fasciculate and surrounded by a slightly darker space than the surface just outside of this space. The elytra also to the naked eye appear to have a wide oblique and rather feeble postmedian fascia. The granules of the under surface are rather more conspicuous, and the parts of the metasternum overhanging the hind tibiæ are much more produced than usual.

At a glance quite a typical *Gonipterus*, but the mesosternum produced, and the subhumeral tubercles placed in a line with the others near the base, instead of behind them, as in *Gonipterus*. The eyes are more convex, but otherwise much as in *mucronata*.

OXYOPS RUFÆ, n. sp.

Of a rather bright flavous-red, rostrum darker; head and claws black. Rather densely clothed with whitish setæ, except on prothorax and elytra, where they are sparser.

Head with very dense but almost concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea rather small and narrow. Rostrum about once and two thirds as long as greatest width; apical portion with small punctures and smoother than usual, else-

where with dense and coarse punctures; with a narrow but sometimes partially concealed median carina. *Prothorax* granulate-punctate; sides more evenly rounded than usual; disc somewhat flattened and scarcely carinate. *Elytra* almost parallel-sided from shoulders to beyond the middle; with regular rows of large round punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; with numerous small and more or less depressed granules. Intercostal process of *mesosternum* strongly produced but obtuse. *Tibiæ* moderately denticulate. Length, $6\frac{1}{2}$ -9 mm.

Hab.—Victoria (C. French); New South Wales: Jenolan (J. C. Wiburd).

The sides of the prothorax and some of the punctures on the elytra are sometimes stained with black or brown, and on the elytra this causes a feeble mottling, or an appearance as of feeble interrupted fasciæ. On the prothorax the setæ are condensed so as to form a moderately distinct median line, and feeble lateral ones. On the elytra they appear, to the naked eye, to form very feeble transverse patches, but on one specimen there is a distinct postmedian fascia, which might quite fairly be regarded as formed by scales. On both prothorax and elytra there are black setæ scattered about amongst the others.

In some respects close to description of *rutila*, but head darker than rest of body and elytra smooth.

OXYOPS PALLIDA, n. sp.

Pale flavous-red, antennæ somewhat darker, claws and parts of muzzle black. Densely (very densely on parts of the under surface) clothed with white setæ, shorter and somewhat sparser on the elytra than elsewhere.

Head with regular but partially concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea (for the genus) very small. Rostrum (excluding the muzzle) about as long as greatest width (which is at the base instead of near the apex); without a median carina or line, and with rather small and even, partially concealed punctures. *Prothorax* less transverse than usual, sides evenly rounded; densely granulate-punctate; with a distinct, but irregular, median carina. *Elytra* evenly convex, sides feebly diminishing in width from shoulders to near apex; with regular rows of round, and (for the genus) rather small punctures, becoming smaller posteriorly; with numerous small depressed granules. Intercostal process of *mesosternum* acute. *Tibiæ* feebly denticulate. Length, $9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—North-Western Australia: Ashburton River (C. French).

Entirely pale except for the combs of tibiæ and the claws, which are deep black; the combs are unusually conspicuous, owing to the colour of the tibiæ and tarsi, but they are of quite normal size. The specimen described is apparently not immature, as Mr. French has another specimen of exactly the same colour. The eyes are almost exactly as in *mucronata*. The joints of the funicle are of normal proportions, but are rather more cylindrical than usual.

OXYOPS PARALLELA, Blackb.

The length given in the description of this species is 2 lines, but Mr. Blackburn informed me that 2 was a misprint for 4. A specimen from Port Darwin before me is but $3\frac{1}{2}$ lines.

OXYOPS UNIFORMIS, Lea.

A specimen from the Grampians (Victoria) of this species has a moderately distinct transverse fascia of pale clothing before the middle, and an irregular stripe one-third from the apex of the elytra. On the type these markings can be just perceptibly traced.

PANTOREITES MAJOR, n. sp.

Black or blackish-brown; elytra, tip of prothorax, and appendages (except claws) more or less reddish. Clothed with thin whitish or ochreous setæ, and with glistening white scales.

Head with dense partially concealed punctures; interocular fovea narrow and partially concealed. Rostrum slightly dilated towards, but not to, apex, almost twice as long as greatest width; with dense punctures throughout, but smaller and exposed towards apex, and more or less concealed towards base. Two basal joints of funicle subequal in length, but first somewhat stouter than second. *Prothorax* with very dense punctures of moderate size. *Elytra* with regular rows of rather large punctures, but which are quite concealed in places, shoulders strongly rounded, sides feebly diminishing in width to beyond the middle, and then strongly to apex. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* obtusely produced. *Tibiæ* strongly denticulate. Length, 7-8 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Murray Bridge (H. H. D. Griffith); Victoria (C. French), Sea Lake (J. C. Goudie).

The setæ are rather sparse, but the snowy scales (which from some directions are faintly opalescent) are very dense except on head and base of rostrum, where, however, they form a moderately distinct line. On the prothorax they form three lines, which gradually dilate to the base. On the

elytra the suture is clothed throughout, the second interstice becomes clothed beyond the middle, and the third about one-third from the apex; the fifth interstice is clothed from the basal fifth, and the white stripe is dilated posteriorly so as to cover the fourth and sixth as well; the three lateral interstices are clothed throughout. The under surface and legs are also densely clothed with white scales.

In appearance somewhat close to *vittatus*, but larger (it is the largest of the genus yet known), and silvery clothing covering a much greater portion of elytra and somewhat differently disposed. One of the specimens (except as to its clothing) is almost entirely of a dull red.

PANTOREITES TRILINEALBUS, n. sp.

Head, rostrum, and prothorax reddish-brown; elsewhere paler, but claws black. Densely clothed with white glistening scales, but in places more or less setose, and with an ochreous meal.

Head with very dense but concealed punctures; interocular fovea of moderate size, but partially concealed. Rostrum subparallel-sided, about once and two thirds as long as greatest width; apical half nude, and with small punctures, basal half with much coarser but partially concealed ones. First joint of funicle stouter but distinctly shorter than second. *Prothorax* scarcely, if at all, wider than long, base and apex subequal in width; with dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* considerably wider than prothorax, shoulders rounded, almost parallel-sided to near apex; with rows of rather large but usually concealed punctures. Intercoxal process of *mesosternum* scarcely produced. *Tibiæ* curved and moderately denticulate. Length, $4\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Gosford (A. M. Lea).

The derm and punctures are almost entirely concealed by clothing. The clothing of the under surface is entirely white, except that from certain directions it appears to be slightly opalescent. On the upper surface the setæ or thin scales, which are mixed with an ochreous kind of dust or meal, form a stripe on each side of the middle from apex of prothorax almost to apex of elytra, and a more feeble stripe on each side for the same length. In consequence the prothorax appears to have three conspicuous white stripes, each of which is dilated towards the base; and the elytra to have three stripes, of which the sutural one is the narrowest and most conspicuous. The sublateral white stripes have several small nude spots about their middle, and these are probably not accidental, as they are much the same in the two specimens before me. It is probable that after immersion in

some fluids the darker stripes (especially on the elytra) would lose their ochreous meal and become less conspicuous.

In appearance somewhat like *micans*, but outline of elytra not almost continuous with that of prothorax, and the clothing more conspicuously bicolorous. In shape it is much like *illuminatus* and *vittatus*.

IPTERGONUS, n. g.

Eyes strongly convex and projecting, owing to constriction of head immediately behind them. Elytra without subhumeral tubercles. Intercoxal process of mesosternum rounded. Body very short and compact. Other characters as in *Oxyops* and *Gonipterus*.

This genus is proposed to receive a number of small and very robust species, which differ from *Gonipterus* in the absence of subhumeral tubercles, and from *Oxyops* in the simple mesosternum. The type of the genus is *Gonipterus cionoides*, Pasc.; but I also refer to it *Oxyops aberrans*, Lea. To judge from the description *Oxyops hyperoides*, Pasc., belongs to it, and *Oxyops turbidus*, Pasc., may also do so.

The Australian genera of *Gonipterides* may be tabulated as follows:—

Tarsi three jointed	...	...	...	...	<i>Syarbis</i> .
Tarsi four jointed					
Club continuous with funicle	..	...			<i>Bryachus</i> .
Club not continuous with funicle.					
Eyes not prominent...	...	...	...	...	<i>Pantoreites</i> .
Eyes very prominent. ⁽¹⁾					
With a distinct tubercle on each side					
near base of elytra ⁽²⁾	<i>Gonipterus</i> .
Without such a tubercle. ⁽³⁾					
Intercoxal process of mesosternum					
produced	...	...	...	...	<i>Oxyops</i> .
Intercoxal process not produced.					<i>Iptergonus</i> .

IPTERGONUS BIFURCATUS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous, under surface darker in parts; claws black. With snowy-white scales on head, forming three lines on prothorax, and lines at sides of elytra, dense on scutellum and parts of under surface and legs; elytra with several fascicles of white or ochreous scales. Rest of surface with scattered setæ or scales.

(1) In several species of *Oxyops* the eyes are but little more prominent than in *Pantoreites*, but the two genera are otherwise very distinct.

(2) Not on the shoulder, which, however, is often more or less tuberculate.

(3) In *Oxyops*, a tubercle is sometimes present near the base, but these species differ from *Gonipterus* in having the mesosternum produced.

Head with quite concealed punctures; inter-ocular fovea more or less concealed. Rostrum about once and one third as long as greatest width; non-carinate; apical portion strongly convex and with dense and rather small punctures; basal two-thirds with coarse but more or less concealed punctures. First joint of funicle slightly longer than third, but distinctly shorter than second. *Prothorax* with dense punctures of almost even size; sides rather strongly diminishing in width from base to apex. *Elytra* briefly subcordate, much wider than prothorax; shoulders very feebly produced; with rows of deep, more or less oblong punctures; with small dense granules, and with feeble tubercles. *Tibiæ* strongly denticulate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ -5 mm.

Hab.—Queensland (Horace W. Brown), Blackall Range (H. Hacker).

The white stripe on each side of the prothorax is continued on to the elytra. On perfectly fresh specimens it clothes the shoulders, but these are usually abraded; on the sixth interstice it terminates at the middle, but the eighth and ninth are clothed almost to the apex, and the tenth is clothed near the base and again near the apex. On each elytron there are five feeble tubercles crowned with feeble fascicles (white on two specimens, ochreous on two others, and all apparently easily abraded); of these there are three on the third interstice, the basal one being elongate and very feeble, and the hind one on summit of posterior declivity. On the fifth interstice there are two, of which one is post-median, and the other is the preapical callus. When completely abraded some of the tubercles appear to be little more than feebly elevated spaces, with rather more numerous granules than usual.

Readily distinguished from *aberrans* by the stripe on each side of prothorax bifurcating on to elytra, instead of stopping at the base.

IPTERGONUS NIVEOPICTUS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, appendages somewhat paler; claws black. With snowy-white scales on head, forming three lines on prothorax, lines and fascicles on elytra, and dense on scutellum parts of under surface and legs; elsewhere with sparse ochreous or white setæ or scales.

Head, rostrum, antennæ, and *prothorax* much as in preceding species. *Elytra* much less parallel-sided, and with much coarser punctures, interstices narrower and with less numerous granules; tubercles apparently much the same. Front *tibiæ* rather strongly curved and all strongly denticulate. Length, $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Sydney (A. M. Lea).

The only specimen before me is evidently in perfect condition. On the elytra the snowy scales clothe the suture and parts of the sides, and form three oblique stripes on each, with each stripe ending in a fascicle; one commences near the shoulder and terminates before the middle, one commences a short distance behind the first and terminates beyond the middle, and the third terminates on the preapical callus. Of the fascicles (which are of such a nature that they may be easily abraded) there are three on the third interstice and three on the fifth, with several feeble ones elsewhere.

In some respects close to description of *hyperoides* (described as from Queensland), but smaller (two instead of two and a half lines), and with conspicuous elytral fascicles.

SUBFAMILY BELIDES.

BELUS CRISTATUS, n. sp.

Piceous-brown, antennæ and claws somewhat paler. Clothed with white pubescence, margining eyes, forming three feeble lines on prothorax, forming numerous small spots in the subsutural depression (especially towards the base) and three feeble rows of small spots elsewhere on each elytron, and rather dense on under surface.

Head with dense clearly defined punctures, becoming rather coarse between eyes. Rostrum slightly shorter than head and prothorax combined, feebly inflated at insertion of antennæ, the sides very feebly incurved between these and apex; behind antennæ with rather coarse but partially concealed punctures, between antennæ with fairly large punctures but becoming very small to apex. Antennæ thin, first and third joints subequal, eleventh shorter than ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* strongly inflated towards base, with a wide but slightly interrupted median channel, the sides of which are rather more strongly elevated than usual; with dense but irregular granules and punctures. *Scutellum* moderately transverse. *Elytra* shallowly depressed on each side of suture, each depression bounded by a distant carina, which gradually runs out towards the base, but is rather suddenly terminated towards the apex, a feeble carina outside the first one and about half its length, each separately strongly rounded and granulate at base; apex acutely produced and passing abdomen for a greater length than its apical segment; with dense and rather coarse punctures, and with rather numerous granules at base. *Metasternum* with a few small granules. *Femora* edentate, posterior passing middle of second abdominal segment; front tibiæ moderately, the others feebly denticulate below. Length, 12 mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Port Lincoln (Macleay Museum).

The type is probably a male; on its metasternum there are two nude spots on each side piece and numerous smaller and irregular nude spots (mostly caused by granules) elsewhere. The abdomen is densely clothed at the sides, and with a nude spot on each side of each segment, but these nude spots open into the nude median portion, instead of being isolated.

From *bison* (which at a glance it strongly resembles) it is distinguished by the elytral carinæ, and these being two on each elytron (instead of three) distinguish it from the description of *perplexus*. From *semipunctatus* (which also in shape it strongly resembles) it is distinguished by its edentate femora.

BELUS VARIPILIS, n. sp.

Black; part of antennæ and the claws obscurely diluted with red. Clothed with stramineous (on the elytra becoming ochreous) pubescence at the sides of the eyes, forming three lines on prothorax (the median line interrupted in middle), dense on scutellum, and forming numerous more or less feeble spots in feeble rows on elytra. Under surface with a dense line on each side from the eye to apex of abdomen, but with two nude spots on side piece of metasternum.

Head with dense and irregular punctures, becoming coarse between eyes. Rostrum thin; in female the length of head and prothorax combined, in male somewhat shorter; with fine punctures almost throughout in female, but becoming rather dense and coarse behind antennæ in male. Antennæ (for the genus) not very thin, first joint as long as second and third combined, eleventh stout and about the length of ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* strongly inflated towards base, with a wide but interrupted median channel; with dense clearly defined and mostly rather large punctures. *Scutellum* moderately transverse. *Elytra* depressed on each side of suture, the depression bounded on each side by a strong carina, outside of this on each elytron a shorter and finer carina, then a feeble depression and then a feebly raised line or very feeble carina; base strongly separately rounded; apex acutely produced and passing abdomen fully the length of its apical segment; with dense and fairly large punctures. *Femora* edentate, front pair stout, especially in female, hind pair not extending to middle of second abdominal segment; front tibiæ strongly, the others feebly denticulate below. Length, 13-15 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Somerset (C. French), Endeavour River (Macleay Museum).

The spots are numerous in the subsutural depression and form three rows (of which only the median one is at all distinct) elsewhere on each elytron. The metasternum is glabrous in the middle, but not towards the sides. On both specimens before me the pubescence on each side of the basal segment of abdomen is suddenly interrupted, so that at its apex it is glabrous, the three following segments have each a similar but much smaller glabrous space, and these three have as well a small spot of pubescence which is sometimes joined to the lateral stripe. On one of the specimens the pubescence is of an almost snowy whiteness. There are no distinct granules on either prothorax or elytra, although about the base of the latter the punctures are so irregular as to cause (from some directions) the apparent presence of a few. The elytra are not suddenly elevated behind the scutellum.

In general appearance close to *semipunctatus*, but wider, femora edentate, and tibiæ and tarsi dark. Also very close to the preceding species, but basal joint of antennæ considerably longer, the two carinæ on each elytron much stronger, with traces of a third and the clothing of abdomen different. It is also rather more robust, with the prothorax much less elevated on each side of the median channel. *Perplexus* is described as having "three well-defined carinæ on each of its elytra"; in the present species two carinæ are distinct, but the outer one, if indeed it should be regarded as a carina at all, is very indistinct; the inner one commences quite close to the base, very much nearer, in fact, than "at a distance from the base about equal to a quarter of the length of the elytra"; the prothorax also is not "ruguloso-granuloso."

BELUS PULVERULENTUS, n. sp.

Black, antennæ and claws feebly diluted with red. Clothed with white pubescence, margining eyes, forming an interrupted median line on prothorax, and feeble lateral lines; forming numerous feeble spots about suture (these more or less tinged with ochreous), and two very feeble rows on each elytron elsewhere; and rather dense, but irregularly distributed, on under surface.

Head with dense and rather coarse punctures; scarcely transversely impressed behind eyes. *Rostrum* slightly longer than prothorax; with dense and fine punctures at apex, becoming slightly sparser and larger to antennæ, but thence more rapidly so till on the base itself they are coarse. *Antennæ* thin, moderately long, first joint distinctly longer than second and third combined, eleventh the length of ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* rather strongly inflated towards base, with a wide but interrupted median channel,

closely covered with rounded and usually flattened granules. *Scutellum* moderately transverse. *Elytra* feebly depressed on each side of suture, the depression bounded by a slight elevation but not by a carina, base suddenly raised and granulate behind scutellum; each separately strongly (somewhat angularly) rounded and granulate at base; apex produced and passing abdomen for rather more than the length of its apical segment, with rather dense punctures, becoming towards base interspersed with round granules, interspaces between punctures and granules with very small punctures. *Metasternum* with a few rather conspicuous granules. Front *femora* stout, with two minute teeth placed transversely near apex, the others edentate, posterior extending almost to middle of second abdominal segment; front tibiæ strongly, the others feebly denticulate below. Length, $17\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Gayndah (Australian Museum), Chillagoe (J. A. Anderson).

On the under surface the clothing is dense (except for a nude spot on each side piece of the metasternum), on the sides of sterna and fairly dense in their middle, and forms a rather large but loose spot on each side of each of the abdominal segments, also a fairly large spot on the middle of the first segment; the second and third have a feeble white line along the middle, and there are minute scattered spots elsewhere. The elytral granules from all directions are distinct only near the base, but from some directions they appear to extend almost to the apex. In addition to the subsutural depression each elytron has a feeble longitudinal depression about its middle. One specimen differs from the type in being (except the head and rostrum, which are black) of a deep reddish-brown, with pale antennæ, tibiæ, and tarsi. Its abdomen is apparently partly abraded, as, except for the clothing on the sides and middle, it is practically glabrous.

Moderately close to *semipunctatus*, but elytra noncarinate and with a hump about scutellum; the hump is much more prominent than in *puncticeps*, and the basal joint of its antennæ considerably longer. *Anguineus*, to which it is also very close in appearance, has edentate femora.

BELUS NIVEOPILOSUS, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, antennæ and claws of a dingy red. Clothed with white pubescence, margining eyes (rather sparse elsewhere on head), forming a distinct median and feeble lateral lines on prothorax, rather dense on scutellum, forming three rows of spots on each elytron, and dense but irregularly distributed on under surface.

Head with dense and coarse but partially concealed punctures. Rostrum (for the genus) rather stout, the length of prothorax, feebly inflated at insertion of antennæ, behind which the punctures are rather coarse and in front of which they are fine, especially towards the apex. Antennæ not very thin, first joint slightly longer than third, second and third equal in length, eleventh slightly shorter than ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* rather strongly inflated towards base, median channel rather feeble, with dense granules and punctures throughout. Scutellum rather strongly transverse. Elytra flattened but scarcely depressed along suture, not suddenly raised behind scutellum; each separately strongly rounded at base, apex somewhat acutely produced and passing abdomen for about the length of its apical segment; punctures and granules, except that they are smaller and more numerous, much as in preceding species. Granules of *metasternum* almost entirely concealed. *Femora* edentate, front pair very stout, posterior just passing apex of first abdominal segment. Length, 12 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Endeavour River (C. French).

On each elytron the rows of spots tend to become confused towards the base; the sutural row consists of larger but less clearly defined spots than elsewhere; the spots on the outer row are small and also rather ill-defined. On the sterna and sides of abdomen the clothing is dense, but there is a nude spot on each of the side pieces of the metasternum. The basal segment of abdomen is rather densely clothed in the middle, as well as on the sides, and the second segment has a small supplementary spot on each side. Although in general appearance quite a typical *Belus*, the scrobes are very short (not half the length of the basal joint of antennæ) and abruptly terminated; so that they could quite fairly be called foveiform.

The edentate front femora distinguish from *hemistictus* and *puncticeps*, the comparatively short rostrum and short tail from *anguineus* and *cristatus*; *amplicollis* is considerably larger, and has a rather prominent hump behind the scutellum. It is close to the description of *helmsi*, but the antennæ are not black, and the size is less than 7 lines.

BELUS BREVIPES, n. sp.

Blackish-brown, apical half of rostrum and appendages more or less diluted with red; scutellum and elytra of a rather light brown, but the latter almost black at apex; third, fourth and fifth abdominal segments tipped with flavous. Clothed with pale ochreous pubescence, margining eyes, rather dense on sides of prothorax, forming a spot on the middle of its

base, and forming rows of spots on the elytra and dense but almost white on sides of under surface; abdomen in addition with a patch of pubescence in middle of basal segment and a feeble spot on each side of middle of the three following segments.

Head with dense but partially concealed punctures. *Rostrum* thin, the length of prothorax; with fairly coarse punctures close to base, becoming much smaller to apex. *Antennæ* (for the genus) not very thin, first joint almost the length of second and third combined, eleventh slightly longer than ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* moderately inflated towards base, median channel rather feeble, densely granulate-punctate throughout. *Scutellum* very narrow and transverse. *Elytra* flattened but scarcely depressed along suture, not suddenly raised behind scutellum; each separately strongly rounded at base, apex denticulate, feebly produced and passing abdomen for a short distance only; densely punctate-granulate throughout. *Metasternum* with a few feeble granules. Each side of each segment of *abdomen* at its base with a small, opaque, densely punctate space. *Femora* edentate, front pair very stout, hind pair not passing apex of basal abdominal segment; front tibiæ strongly, the others feebly denticulate below. Length, 12 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Cape York (H. Elgner).

The elytral spots of pubescence are small and feebly defined, but are rather numerous close to the suture; on the disc of each there is a very feeble row of small spots, and the sides are almost glabrous. There is a conspicuous nude spot on each side piece of the metasternum. Each abdominal segment in addition to the lateral spots has two small spots, except the basal segment, which has a large subtriangular median spot. The denticulations at the apex of elytra are partially concealed by short blackish pubescence. The elytra at apex are shaped much as in *brunneus*, but the two species have little else in common.

Two specimens from North-Western Australia are rather smaller (10-10½ mm.) than the type, and have the abdomen with sparse pubescence in addition to the white spots; on one of these the peculiarly punctate spaces at the bases of the segments are exactly as on the type; but on the other these spaces are almost or quite concealed by the clothing.

BELUS GRANICOLLIS, n. sp.

Black; apical half of rostrum, tibiæ and part of antennæ more or less obscurely diluted with red; claws of a rather bright red. Clothed with pure white pubescence, margining eyes, forming a median line, and two very feeble lateral ones,

on prothorax, dense on scutellum, and forming numerous feeble spots about suture and feebly distributed elsewhere on elytra; dense on under surface but leaving a nude spot on each side piece of metasternum, and on each side of each of the abdominal segments.

Head with dense and minute punctures at base, but rather coarse between eyes. Rostrum comparatively stout, the length of prothorax, feebly inflated at insertion of antennæ, behind which the punctures are rather dense and coarse, and in front of which they are mostly small. Antennæ somewhat inflated towards apex, first joint the length of second and third combined; second, third, fourth, and fifth of equal length *inter se*; eleventh briefly obpyriform, and shorter than ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* moderately inflated towards base, regularly convex, median line very feeble, disc densely the sides sparsely granulate. *Scutellum* moderately transverse. Elytra not at all depressed along suture, not suddenly raised behind scutellum, each separately strongly and somewhat angularly rounded at base; moderately produced at apex and passing abdomen for about the length of its apical segment; granulate-punctate throughout. *Femora* edentate, front pair stout, especially in female, hind pair just passing apex of first abdominal segment; front tibiæ rather strongly the others very feebly denticulate below. Length, $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $8\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Australia (W. W. Froggatt). Given to me without exact locality by Mr. Froggatt, but probably from New South Wales or Queensland.

On the elytra of one of the specimens there appears to be a very feeble row of spots midway between the suture and each side. On the under surface the pubescence, although fairly dense in the middle, is not so dense as on the sides. The second, third, fourth, and fifth joints are of equal length, a most unusual feature, although the antennæ of *parallelus* and *acaciæ* are somewhat similar.

In general appearance close to *parallelus*, but somewhat shorter and more robust and basal segments of abdomen with nude lateral spots only; *acaciæ*, to which it is fairly close, has bidentate front femora, and is somewhat narrower; *pudicus* is larger, and has the first joint of antennæ shorter than the second and third combined.

BELUS NIGRICEPS, n. sp.

Light brownish-red; head, base of rostrum, scutellum, meso- and metasternum, base and sides of abdomen and third tarsal joint more or less black, antennæ feebly infus-

cate towards apex. Upper surface (except for a small amount of pubescence near eyes and on scutellum) glabrous; under surface with dense regular white pubescence.

Head longer than usual; punctate-granulate between eyes and densely punctate elsewhere. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax, feebly inflated at insertion of antennæ; in male with coarse punctures and a distinct median impression behind antennæ, and impunctate elsewhere; in female without the median impression and with coarse punctures at extreme base only. Antennæ long and very thin, first and third joints subequal, eleventh shorter than ninth and tenth combined. *Prothorax* (for the genus) rather feebly inflated towards base, median channel very feeble, densely and finely granulate. *Scutellum* almost round. *Elytra* not at all depressed along suture, each separately strongly rounded at base, apex gently and regularly narrowed and passing abdomen for a very short distance; with dense punctures rather larger towards base than elsewhere, and in almost regular, closely placed rows. *Under surface* with dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Femora* edentate, front pair rather stout, especially in female, hind pair just passing apex of basal abdominal segment; tibiæ longer than usual, the front pair feebly the others very feebly denticulate below; basal joint of all the tarsi much longer than usual. Length, 8-9 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs, Armidale; Tasmania: Ulverstone (A. M. Lea).

A very thin species. The type is a male; a female differs from it in having the rostrum entirely red, and a transverse space behind the eyes diluted with red. To the naked eye there appear to be small nude spots at the sides of the abdomen, but this appearance is due solely to the colour of the derm, except in the single Tasmanian specimen, where they are really present. The elytra from some directions appear to be closely covered with rows of granules, but there are two quite regular rows of granules on the suture itself.

In general appearance remarkably close to a Western Australian species which I have identified as *acicularis*, and which has the antennæ more noticeably (although not strongly) inflated towards the apex, with the eleventh joint but little more than twice as long as wide, and the tenth much less than twice as long as wide. In the present species the eleventh joint is more than three times as long as its greatest width, and its tenth joint is slightly more than twice as long as wide. In the Western Australian specimens also the basal joint is almost black (a character not men-

tioned by Pascoe), whilst in the present species it is no darker than the rest of the antennæ. Its basal joint of tarsi is also slightly longer. It is also close to *longicornis*, but is larger and paler.

BELUS SEMIPUNCTATUS, Fab.

? *cyaneipennis*, Boh.

? *bispinosus*, Perr.

The typical form of this species has somewhat ochreous pubescence only in the subsutural depression and in a line outside of the second carina on each elytron, except for a few feeble spots near the shoulders.

It seems probable that *cyaneipennis* is a synonym of this species, despite several discrepancies in the description. The elytra of *semipunctatus* are certainly not cyaneous, although they usually have a violet or purplish gloss, and the elytra are not "almost three times the length of the prothorax," but fully four times the length. The prothorax of one large specimen measures $2\frac{2}{3}$ and the elytra 11 mm. Boheman also makes no mention of the conspicuous elytral costæ, but his description is so full and tallies in so many respects with *semipunctatus* (a quite common species about Sydney) that my surmise will probably prove to be correct.

It is also possible that *bispinosus* is a synonym, although Perrond describes the prothorax as granulate. In the typical form the prothorax could certainly not fairly be called granulate, although from certain directions certain parts of it appear to be so, owing to the density of the punctures; these, however, are quite clearly defined, and not confluent in most places. In some of the varieties, however, the prothorax might almost be called granulate-punctate.

Variety A.—Two specimens from Mackay differ from the normal form in having two additional rows of spots on each elytron; the extra rows being at the side and between the two carinæ. Their derm at the subsutural depression is also largely diluted with red, but this also occurs in forms having the typical clothing.

Variety B.—A specimen from Whitton differs from the normal form in being very small (10 mm.) and thin, and with the clothing of an almost snowy whiteness.

A specimen from Cairns agrees in its clothing with the typical form, but its elytra are of a decided green, without the least trace of violet, and the legs and abdomen are somewhat similarly coloured. The colour, however, may be due to immaturity. Another specimen from Cairns is smaller (11 mm.) than usual, and has the small sublateral spots of the abdomen absent, but this may be due to abrasion.

BELUS BISON, Blackb.

Three specimens under examination (two from South Australia and one from Tasmania) evidently belong to this species. In one of them the antennæ are really black, in another they are slightly diluted with red, and in the third decidedly diluted with red.

BELUS TIBIALIS, Blackb.

This species is evidently very close to *linearis*,⁽⁴⁾ and agrees with it in the very remarkable tibiæ and tarsi. The description of the abdominal clothing, however, does not agree with specimens of *linearis* before me.

BELUS AMPLICOLLIS, Jekel.

Four specimens before me (from Port Denison and Moreton Bay) evidently belong to this species, but all differ in their abdominal clothing, this, however, being almost certainly due to abrasion. On a specimen, apparently in perfect condition, the abdomen is densely clothed with white pubescence at the sides from base to apex, the basal segment in addition has a large white spot on each side of middle, and the three following segments each have similar but smaller spots. In two of the other specimens faint traces of these spots can be noticed, but in one of these the clothing at the sides of the basal segment has evidently been worn away through friction with the femora; in the fourth specimen the median spots are entirely absent. With age the violet gloss of the elytra is apt to disappear.

BELUS BIDENTATUS, Don.

This species varies considerably in the intensity of its colour, some specimens being (except for the head, which is always black) of a rather pale reddish-brown, with still paler femora and tibiæ; whilst others have the derm and appendages almost entirely dark-brown. Some have numerous minute spots in addition to the two conspicuous ones on each elytron. On each elytron there are usually three carinæ, but of these only the one nearest the suture (being the third interstice raised for a portion of its length) is always distinct, the others usually being feeble and sometimes altogether wanting. The male has the rostrum behind the antennæ with denser and coarser punctures than in the female.

BELUS LONGICORNIS, Lea.

Two specimens from Hobart appear to belong to this species, but differ from the type in being smaller (6 mm.),

(4) Described from Queensland; my specimens are from King George's Sound.

with paler prothorax (but not its disc), elytra and legs (but not tarsi); the antennæ are also somewhat stouter, but this may be sexual.

BELUS PUBICUS, Lea.

A specimen from Brisbane differs from the type in having the pubescence of the upper surface and on the sides of the lower surface somewhat ochreous; the elytra paler, but with the suture black. The nude space on the middle of the third and fourth abdominal segments is probably due to abrasion.

BELUS HEMISTICTUS, Germ.

This species appears to be intermediate between those having a distinct carina bounding each side of a subsutural depression and those without such. On one specimen the carina on each side of the depression is quite distinct to the naked eye, appearing as a shining line from the basal third to the apical fifth; on two others it is faintly traceable to the naked eye but practically disappears under a lens. On a fourth it is more noticeable on the right than on the left elytron. In the original description the elytra are said to be obsolete carinate.

BELUS PHENICOPTERUS, Germ.

This species varies in length from 12 to 18 mm., and some specimens are much paler than others. The femoral teeth are occasionally so small as to be seen only with difficulty.

BELUS SUTURALIS, Boi.

A specimen from Western Australia is much smaller ($9\frac{1}{2}$ mm.) than usual, and has the pubescence of a snowy whiteness, instead of more or less stramineous.

The species of *Belus* known to me may be tabulated as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------|
| A. Basal half of elytra strongly contrasted in colour with apical half | <i>divisus</i> , Pasc. |
| AA. Basal half not strongly contrasted. | |
| B. Front tibia with a strong subbasal tooth | <i>linearis</i> , Pasc. |
| BB. Front tibia at most denticulate. | |
| C. Elytra carinate. | |
| a. Femora edentate. | |
| b. Each elytron with two conspicuous spots of unequal size ... | <i>bidentatus</i> , Don. |
| bb. Elytral spots not isolated and conspicuous. | |
| c. First joint of antennæ longer than second and third combined | <i>ravipilis</i> , Lea. |
| cc. First joint shorter than second and third combined | <i>cristatus</i> , Lea |

- aa.* Femora dentate.
d. Elytral carinæ feeble *hemistictus*, Germ.
dd. Elytral carinæ distinct.
e. Abdomen almost glabrous except for two conspicuous spots on each side *ruficornis*, Lea.
ee. Abdomen with a continuous stripe on each side *semipunctatus*, [Fab.
- CC. Elytra not carinate.
D. Elytra conspicuously striped (not spotted) along suture and nowhere else.
f. Femora dentate *suturalis*, Boi.
ff. Femora edentate.
g. Rostrum suddenly paler in front of antennæ *tenuis*, Lea.
gg. Rostrum nowhere suddenly paler.
h. Abdomen with two pale stripes *subsuturalis*, Lea.
hh. Abdomen with three *vertebralis*, Lea.
- DD. Elytral clothing not as in D.
E. Suture suddenly and strongly raised at base.
i. Elytra each with a single conspicuous spot *bimaculatus*, Pasc.
ii. Elytra without such spots.
j. Elytra not strongly produced at apex.
k. Rostrum (when viewed laterally) with two colours strongly contrasted *grayi*, Jekel.
kk. Rostrum differently coloured *punctirostris*, Lea
jj. Elytra strongly produced at apex.
l. Prothorax with median channel wide and conspicuously interrupted in middle *pulverulentus*, Lea.
lb. Prothorax with median channel narrow and not, or scarcely, interrupted in middle.
m. Abdomen not conspicuously striped along middle *picus*, Jekel.
mm. Abdomen conspicuously striped along middle.
n. Each elytron with two stripes or rows of spots *subparallelus*, [Jekel.
nn. Each elytron with three *regalis*. Blackb.
- EE. Suture not suddenly and strongly raised at base.
 F. Femora dentate.
o. Elytra with conspicuous isolated ochreous spots *plagiatus*, Pasc.

- oo. Elytra with a conspicuous mediosutural ochreous spot
- ooo. Elytral spots, if present, not both conspicuous and ochreous.
- p. Elytra feebly increasing in width to beyond the middle *pictirostris*, Lea.
- pp. Elytra parallel-sided or decreasing in width to beyond the middle.
- q. Abdomen uniformly clothed except for nude lateral spots *acaciæ*, Lea.
- qq. Abdomen differently clothed.
- r. Elytra feebly produced at apex *brunneus*, Guer.
- rr. Elytra acutely produced at apex.
- s. Abdomen (for the genus) rather sparsely clothed at sides
- ss. Abdomen densely clothed at sides. *acrobeles*, Oll.
- t. White clothing of abdomen (except on basal segment) confined to sides.
- u. Nude spot of metasternal episternum conspicuous and transverse ... *insipidus*, Blackb.
- uu. Nude spot feeble and longitudinal ... *phoenicopterus*, [Germ.]
- tt. White clothing of abdomen not confined to sides.
- v. Elytra with conspicuous spots halfway between suture and sides ... *puncticeps*, Lea.
- vv. Elytra without such spots ... *sparsus*. Germ.
- FF. Femora edentate.
- G. Prothorax and elytra of a rather bright chestnut-red.
- w. Elytra immaculate.
- x. Tenth joint of antennæ less than twice as long as wide *acicularis*, Pasc.
- xx. Tenth joint more than twice as long as wide ... *nigriceps*, Lea.

- ww.* Elytra maculate on suture towards apex.
- y.* Head partly black ... *filus*, Jekel.
- yy.* Head not at all black ... *rubicundus*, Lea.
- GG. Prothorax and elytra not both bright chestnut-red.
- H. Second joint of antennae no shorter than third.
- z.* Rostrum entirely dark ... *niveopilosus*, Lea.
- zz.* Rostrum partly red ... *granicollis*, Lea.
- HH. Second joint of antennae shorter than third.
- I. Metasternal episterna without nude spots.
- a.* Basal joint of front tarsi almost as long as second and third combined.
- b.* Suture with feeble subapical spots ... *longicornis*, Lea.
- bb.* Suture without such spots ... *filiformis*, Germ.
- aa.* Basal joint of front tarsi much shorter than second and third combined.
- c.* Lateral pubescence of abdomen with nude spots ... *pudicus*, Lea.
- cc.* Lateral pubescence without nude spots ... *inconstans*, Lea (in [part]).
- II. Metasternal episterna each with one or two nude spots.
- J. Abdomen with four pale stripes ... *ganglionicus*, Pasc.
- JJ. Abdomen differently clothed.
- K. Elytra distinctly paler than prothorax ... *brevipes*, Lea.
- KK. Elytra slightly, or not at all, paler than prothorax.
- L. Abdomen with three nude isolated spots on basal segments ... *parallelus*, Pasc.
- LL. Abdomen differently clothed.
- M. Rostrum decidedly reddish on at least the apical half.
- d.* Elytra passing abdomen for more than length of apical segment ... *edentulus*, Lea.

- dd.* Elytra passing abdomen for a less length.
e. First joint of antennæ (if anything) slightly shorter than third *angustulus*, Germ.
ee. First joint longer than third ... *inconstans*, Lea (in [part]).
MM. Rostrum at most reddish at extreme apex only.
N. Elytral clothing (except at base) confined to suture *scalaris*, Germ.
NN. Elytral clothing not confined to suture.
O. Elytral clothing ochreous ... *vetustus*, Pasc.
OO. Elytral clothing white.
P. Elytra gradually and (for the genus, rather feebly produced at apex *amplicollis*, Jekel.
PP. Elytra suddenly and strongly produced at apex
Q. Prothoracic channel narrow ... *anguineus*, Pasc.
QQ. Prothoracic channel considerably wider *bison*, Blackb.

Notes on above table.

D. In *scalaris* and *brunneus*, the white elytral clothing, although confined to the suture, in places appears as spots.

E. In *phœnicopterus*, *ampliocollis*, *brunneus*, and some others the suture is slightly elevated at the base; but in all the species included in E the elevation is strong and sudden.

oo. In the variety *granulatus* the suture is irregularly spotted about the middle.

G. The apex of the prothorax (but not its disc) is sometimes stained with black.

HH. In *acacia* and *vetustus*, however, it is very little shorter.

RHINOTIA SIMPLICIPENNIS, n. sp.

Black, mandibles and appendages more or less diluted with red, prothorax and elytra reddish flavous, two stripes on prothorax and scutellum darker. Clothed with fine pubescence.

Head with very dense punctures. Rostrum slightly longer than prothorax and scutellum combined; with punctures behind antennæ much as on head, and with a feeble median carina or impunctate line, elsewhere with small and sparse punctures. Antennæ (for the genus) rather thin, first joint almost as long as second and third combined. *Prothorax*: scarcely wider than long, sides rather feebly rounded, median line distinctly impressed on basal half only; with dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* very feebly impressed on each side of suture, apex conjointly rounded; with almost regular series of rather large punctures. *Femora* stout, the front pair stouter than the others and acutely bidentate, the teeth transversely placed, the others unidentate, posterior extending to middle of second abdominal segment; tibiæ denticulate below, the front pair very distinctly the others rather indistinctly so. Length (excluding rostrum), 8-9 mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Mackay (C. French).

The stripes on the prothorax are close together, commence at the apex and gradually narrow towards the base, which they do not quite touch, the median line towards the base is of the same colour as the stripes. The eyes are margined with ochreous pubescence above and flavous below; on the prothorax and elytra the clothing is ochreous; on the under surface and legs it varies from white, through ochreous, to black.

In general appearance close to *venusta*, but smaller, femora dentate, antennæ much thinner, with the first joint

distinctly longer than the third, eyes completely margined with pale clothing, the stripes on prothorax much paler, not conjoined at apex and the elytra nowhere black.

RHINOTIA PARVA, n. sp.

Black, basal half of elytra flavous. Clothed with short pubescence.

Head strongly convex, with very dense punctures. *Rostrum* comparatively short, very feebly curved, with dense punctures except at apical fourth, which is smooth and shining. *Antennæ* long, and not very thin, first joint not as long as second and third combined, and about half the length of eleventh. *Prothorax* more convex than usual, not much wider than long, median line absent, sides rather strongly rounded; with very dense punctures. *Scutellum* strongly transverse, feebly bilobed. *Elytra* very thin, parallel-sided to near apex, which is very distinctly denticulate; with fairly large and almost regular series of punctures; the second, fourth, and sixth interstices feebly raised. *Legs* rather thin: femora edentate, posterior extending to middle of second abdominal segment; front tibiæ feebly denticulate, the others not at all. Length, 6 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tweed River (W. W. Froggatt).

The black part of the elytra is slightly advanced along the suture, and retarded at the sides, and occupies rather less than half of the surface. The eyes are margined on the front with ochreous pubescence, there is a small spot of similar clothing on each side of base of prothorax, and the pale part of the elytra has similar clothing, the rest on the upper surface being black. On the under surface the clothing is mostly white and sparse, but is dense below the eyes and across the second, third, and fourth abdominal segments.

The smallest and thinnest species of the genus. The denticulations at the apex of the elytra are rather larger and less numerous than in *elytrura* (which has also the suture mucronate).

RHINOTIA HEMOPTERA, Kirby.

kirbyi, Bohem.

Fresh specimens of this species have parts of the sterna clothed with a most beautiful purplish pubescence, which, however, is invisible from certain directions, and becomes obscured with age.

Two specimens from New South Wales differ from the typical form in having golden pubescence (interrupted in the middle) in the median channel of the prothorax, as well as

on the sides; and their elytra slightly smoky, although to a much less extent than in *marginella*.⁽⁵⁾

RHINOTIA ELYTRURA, Pasc.

This species may be readily identified by its very strongly convex metasternum and mucronate elytra. It is almost certainly the species commented upon by Lacordaire⁽⁶⁾ as being in Paris under the name (evidently M.S.) of *spinipennis*, and as having the elytra truncate and denticulate at apex with the suture spinose.

var. BELLA, n. var.

Three specimens from New South Wales (Jenolan, Bulli, and Sydney) differ from the typical form in having the greater portion of the elytra black; the red in these specimens is confined to the margins, to a more or less small space at the apex, and then follows the line of the suture on the second and third interstices, then is confined to the second, and then at the middle becomes sutural, finally disappearing almost at the scutellum.

ISACANTHA DERMESTIVENTRIS, Boi.

fascicularis, H. & J.

pectoralis, Er. (*Rhinotia*).⁽⁷⁾

var. *fumigata*, Germ. (*Belus*).

This is a very variable species, ranging in length from 9 to 13, and in width from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm. The clothing of the elytra varies from almost entirely greyish, but with a few minute dark spots, to almost entirely dark; the dark clothing is generally in spots (many of which have a velvety appearance) of which there is often a large one on each side of suture about the middle. Ochreous pubescence is often scattered about and sometimes rather thickly so on the suture. On one Victorian specimen the surface (more noticeably towards the suture than elsewhere) is thickly covered with small white spots, many of which are somewhat ochreous (although not at all eye-like in character) at the sides. The clothing on the prothorax is also variable. The rostrum varies

(5) This species is very close to *hæmoptera*, but apart from its smoky elytra it may be distinguished by the terminal joint of its antennæ being longer and by its somewhat more prominent post-scutellar hump.

(6) Gen. Coleop., VI., p. 526, note 1.

(7) A rather curious mistake occurs in Erichson's description of this insect. He says "Coleoptera thorace paulo *longiora*," evidently meaning "*latiora*"; as the elytra are more than thrice the length of the prothorax.

from reddish-brown to black, and is often diluted with red at the apex and sides. The prothorax in some specimens is much more conspicuously inflated at the base than in others.

The appearance of the specimens is often considerably altered by immersion in alcohol and by abrasion.

ISACANTHA RHINOTIOIDES, Hope.

congesta, Pasc.

This species has been redescribed by Pascoe under the name of *congesta*; it is to be noted that the appearance of the upper surface is considerably altered by alcohol. But it is readily distinguished from all others of the subfamily known to me by the clothing of the metasternum. In several collections I have seen the name *rhinotioides* applied to *dermes-tiventris*, which, however, has the metasternal clothing very different.

ISACANTHA PAPULOSA, Pasc.

The conspicuous spotting of the elytra of this species is subject to great alteration with age and abrasion, etc.

SUBFAMILY TYCHIIDES.

ELLESCHODES PICTUS, n. sp.

Black; head, rostrum, antennæ, shoulders and apex of elytra, tibiæ, tarsi, and parts of femora more or less red. Upper surface with stout white setæ in spots or patches, the interspaces with fine, dark, and indistinct pubescence; under surface and legs with whitish pubescence, denser on sides of meso- and metasternum than elsewhere.

Rostrum not very thin, the length of prothorax in male, very little longer in female, moderately curved; with a fine median carina and with four very feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; sculpture partially concealed behind antennæ in male, at base only in female. Antennæ rather thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum in male, two-fifths in female. *Prothorax* about once and one third as wide as long, with traces of a very feeble median carina; with very dense, round, and (except beneath spots of setæ) well-defined punctures. *Elytra* cordate, hardly parallel-sided anywhere; seriate (scarcely striate) punctate, punctures of moderate size but smaller towards suture than sides; interstices fairly wide, not separately convex, with small scattered punctures. *Abdomen* with dense, partially concealed punctures. *Femora* rather stout, very feebly dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs, Glen Innes (A. M. Lea).

The reddish parts of the elytra are not sharply limited, and in one specimen the red from the shoulder is obscurely connected with the apex; in another the apex is scarcely paler than the rest of the elytra; the femora, especially the hind pair, are more or less diluted with red. There is a very distinct white spot of setæ between the eyes, and three at the base of the prothorax; on the elytra the white setæ form distinct patches, which are sometimes broken up into feeble spots; but in the normal form they appear to clothe the suture at the base and near the apex, and to form two feeble transverse fasciæ—a very irregular subbasal one (at times so loosely formed as almost to cover the basal third) and a more regular but shorter one at summit of posterior declivity; there are generally also white setæ on the slight preapical callosities.

The three patches of snowy-white setæ at the base of the black prothorax render this species very distinct, although it is closely allied to *eucalypti*.

ELLESCHODES MODICUS, n. sp.

Black; head, rostrum, antennæ, and legs (the femora more or less deeply stained with black) more or less red. Clothed with setæ or pubescence, white on the under surface and legs, variegated on the upper surface.

Rostrum and antennæ as in preceding species. *Prothorax* and *elytra* much the same, except that the prothorax is slightly wider, and its punctures are slightly less numerous and more obscured by the clothing. *Abdomen* and *femora* much the same, except that the femoral dentition is somewhat stronger. Length, 2-2¼ mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Armidale (A. M. Lea).

The elytra are more or less diluted with red on each side of the base, and there is a rather indistinct subquadrate reddish patch at the apex; the head is sometimes darker than the rostrum. There is a rather dense patch of straw-coloured clothing between the eyes; the prothorax is similarly clothed except that there is a darker spot (sometimes very indistinct) on each side of middle. On the elytra the straw-coloured clothing is nowhere condensed into distinct spots, but is fairly dense in parts; there are also white setæ, placed much as they are in the preceding species.

The species certainly belongs to the *eucalypti* group, but the clothing on the elytra is denser and more uniform in extent, although somewhat variable in colour, than on any of the close allies of that species. The prothorax and legs are differently coloured to those of *eucalypti* itself.

ELLESCHODES RUFULUS, n. sp.

Male. Dull reddish-brown. Densely clothed with straw-coloured setæ, with feeble darker spots; scutellum with dense whitish clothing. Under surface and legs with fairly dense whitish clothing.

Rostrum thin, slightly longer than prothorax and lightly curved; with a thin median carina, and with four very feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; sculpture almost concealed on basal half; antennæ thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* about once and one half as wide as long, punctures normally concealed. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, nowhere parallel-sided; with series of not very large but almost regular punctures; interstices not separately convex, with small concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with dense and regular punctures. *Femora* stout, rather strongly and acutely dentate. Length, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Victoria: Wangaratta (A. M. Lea).

On the prothorax of the type the darker spots amongst the pubescence are very indistinct; but on the elytra they are fairly distinct and about forty in number.

A specimen obtained at the same time as the type is probably the female, it differs in being larger, in having the dark elytral clothing covering most of the surface, the paler clothing covering the base only, except for a few indistinct spots posteriorly, the rostrum thinner and decidedly longer, and the antennæ inserted almost in exact middle of sides of rostrum.

ELLESCHODES SUTURALIS, n. sp.

Of a rather pale reddish-brown. Clothed with whitish setæ or pubescence, dense on sides and middle of prothorax and on suture.

Rostrum thin, curved; in male slightly longer than prothorax and longer in female than in male; with a fine median carina and with four very feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; sculpture partially concealed on basal third in male, at base only in female. Antennæ thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* about once and one third as wide as long; with dense, round, more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* rather elongate-cordate, nowhere parallel-sided; with series of not very large punctures, but becoming larger towards base and sides; interstices not separately convex, with small and usually concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with dense partially concealed punctures. *Femora* moderately stout, very feebly dentate. Length, $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Galston (A. M. Lea).

Of three specimens one has the metasternum almost black, whilst in the two others it is darker than the rest of the under surface but not infuscated. The three whitish prothoracic lines are distinct, but rather wider and not so densely formed as the sutural one. The clothing of both surfaces is practically of one shade of colour.

ELLESCHODES UNIFORMIS, n. sp.

Reddish-brown, scutellum, suture (very narrowly), and sides near base, sterna, and three basal segments of abdomen black; club infuscate. Moderately densely and almost uniformly clothed with whitish pubescence or setæ, paler on the under surface than elsewhere.

Rostrum thin, lightly curved, in male distinctly longer than prothorax, and slightly longer in female than in male; with a thin median carina, and with four very feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; sculpture partially concealed behind antennæ in male, at extreme base only in female. Antennæ thin, inserted one-third from apex of rostrum in male, two-fifths in female. *Prothorax* about once and one third as wide as long; with dense but normally concealed punctures; apparently with traces of a feeble median carina. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, parallel-sided for a short distance near base; with series of rather large punctures (larger towards base and sides than elsewhere), in rather shallow striæ; interstices feebly separately convex, with small but usually concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with dense regular partially concealed punctures. *Femora* moderately stout, very feebly dentate, especially in female. Length, 2 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Hobart (A. M. Lea).

On two out of three specimens the clothing on the elytra is denser on the third, and to a less extent on the fifth and seventh interstices than elsewhere, but the elytra do not appear to be distinctly striped. The second, third, and fourth abdominal segments are scarcely produced backwards at the sides, a character which will readily distinguish the species from all others known to me.

ELLESCHODES BRYOPHAGUS, n. sp.

Chestnut-brown; suture and sides of elytra near base and parts of under surface black. Clothed with rather thin greyish pubescence, denser and paler on scutellum than elsewhere.

Rostrum rather stout, feebly curved; in male the length of prothorax, in female slightly longer and thinner than in male; with a fine median carina and with four very feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; sculpture partially con-

cealed on basal half in male, at base only in female. Antennæ thin, inserted one-fourth from apex of rostrum in male, one-third in female. *Prothorax* depressed, about once and one-half as wide as long; with small and dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, parallel-sided from near the base to beyond the middle; with series of small and rather narrow punctures, becoming larger (but not large) and more rounded towards base and sides; interstices not separately convex, with small and more or less concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with dense punctures, larger and sparser on basal and denser on apical segment than on the others. *Femora* stout and feebly (especially the front pair) dentate. Length, 2-2½ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington, Hobart (in moss, A. M. Lea).

An elongate, depressed form, with the elytra somewhat wider than the prothorax than is usual. The meso- and metasternum appear to be always black. The two basal segments of the abdomen are sometimes no darker than the others, but are sometimes (and especially the first one) deeply infuscated. From some directions the pubescence or setæ appears to have a faint golden gloss; on the elytra it is not quite depressed, and it is denser on the upper than on the under surface. Except towards the sides, there is an almost complete absence of striation from the elytra.

ELLESCHODES SIMILIS, n. sp.

Female (?). Dark reddish-brown; rostrum and appendages paler, under surface black. Moderately densely clothed with greyish pubescence, becoming whitish on under surface and legs.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; with a fine median carina and with four feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; sculpture not concealed by clothing. Antennæ thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* depressed, about once and two thirds as wide as long; with small, dense, and only partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, scarcely parallel-sided anywhere; punctures and interstices much as in preceding species. *Abdomen* with rather more regular punctures than in the preceding species, but the femora much the same. Length, 2½ mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Mount Wellington (in moss, A. M. Lea).

Close to the preceding species, but darker and wider, elytra less parallel-sided and not so wide in proportion to the prothorax, and the prothoracic punctures less concealed. The

clothing is much the same, but is darker on the upper and paler on the lower surface, on the elytra also it is feebly variegated with single but rather thickly scattered paler setæ. The rostrum is more strongly and uniformly curved, and the antennæ are inserted at a greater distance from the apex.

ELLESCHODES PALLIDUS, n. sp.

Pale testaceous. Moderately clothed with straw-coloured or slightly golden pubescence.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax, parallel-sided; behind antennæ with a fine median carina and with others caused by rows of punctures, in front of antennæ with fine punctures only. Antennæ thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* depressed, almost twice as wide as long, widest (but not by much) slightly in advance of middle; with dense but more or less concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, parallel-sided from near base to beyond the middle; punctures and interstices almost exactly as in *ellipticus*. *Abdomen* with moderately dense and only partially concealed punctures; apical segment depressed in middle. *Femora* stout and feebly (especially the front pair) dentate. Length, 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia (Macleay Museum).

On the elytra of one of the two specimens before me (both apparently of one sex) some of the pubescence is of a brownish colour, but it is very indistinct, and the clothing everywhere is very similar in colour to the derm on which it rests.

ELLESCHODES SCUTELLARIS, n. sp.

Bright red; scutellum black; suture and parts of sterna more or less infuscated. Moderately, in places sparsely, clothed with short whitish pubescence.

Rostrum thin, moderately curved, longer than prothorax; with a fine carina behind antennæ, and with other very feeble ones caused by rows of punctures; in front of antennæ with fine punctures only. Antennæ thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* somewhat depressed, about once and one third as wide as long; with numerous round and only partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* cordate, nowhere parallel-sided; with series of not very large punctures (larger towards base and sides than elsewhere) in rather feeble striæ; interstices feebly separately convex, with small and rather numerous, but more or less concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with moderately dense and distinct punctures. *Femora* stout, feebly but acutely dentate. Length, 2-2 $\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Swan River (A. M. Lea).

In general appearance somewhat close to the preceding species, but prothorax larger and the sides less rounded, scutellum black, etc. In colour (except of under surface) it somewhat resembles *bryophagus*, but it is much more robust than that species. The two specimens described are apparently females.

ELLESCHODES PLACIDUS, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous. Densely clothed with straw-coloured pubescence or setæ, sparser and paler on the under than on the upper surface.

Rostrum (for the genus) rather stout, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax; behind antennæ with a fine median carina, and with rather coarse rows of punctures, in front of antennæ with distinct punctures only, and feebly decreasing in width to apex. Antennæ (for the genus) not very thin, inserted two-fifths from apex of rostrum. *Prothorax* about once and two thirds as wide as long; with dense, round, partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* elongate-ovate, parallel-sided from near base to about the middle; with series of fairly large punctures in rather feeble striæ; interstices feebly separately convex, with small dense and partially concealed punctures. Abdomen with dense, partially concealed punctures. *Femora* very stout, strongly and acutely dentate. Length, $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Western Australia: Karridale (A. M. Lea), King George's Sound (Macleay Museum).

On two of the four specimens before me the clothing is absent from the middle of the prothorax, and from a sub-triangular space behind the scutellum, but this appears to be due to abrasion.

ELLESCHODES COMPACTUS, n. sp.

Of a rather bright red; sterna black; moderately clothed with rather loosely applied pubescence or setæ, whitish on sterna, straw-coloured elsewhere, and longer on prothorax than on elytra.

Rostrum thin, feebly curved on its upper surface, almost straight on its lower, feebly but regularly decreasing in width from base to apex; behind antennæ in male with rather coarse but concealed sculpture (in female at base only), in front of antennæ with fairly distinct punctures in male, but very fine ones in female. Antennæ rather thin, inserted slightly nearer base than apex in male, and nearer the base in female; scape about half the length of funicle; funicle with first joint as long as second and third combined, second longer than third; club oval, distinctly jointed. *Prothorax*

convex, sides strongly rounded, about once and two thirds as wide as long, apex incurved to middle, base not bisinuate but very feebly and continuously rounded; with dense, round, partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* cordate, wide, strongly convex, parallel-sided from near the base to about the middle, shoulders rounded; with series of large punctures in rather shallow striæ, interstices feebly separately convex, with fairly large but partially concealed punctures. *Abdomen* strongly convex; with rather coarse partially concealed punctures; suture between first and second segments almost as distinct across middle as at sides. *Femora* stout, strongly and acutely dentate; tibiæ with a fringe of teeth at apex; each claw with a stout supplementary basal piece. Length, $2\frac{3}{4}$ -3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: National Park (H. J. Carter), Sydney (A. M. Lea).

The colour as described is that of three specimens, but in a fourth the head, base of rostrum, scutellum, apex of prothorax, and sides of elytra are also black, and the suture is slightly infuscated; in a fifth the sides of the elytra and the under surface of the head are infuscated. The pubescence on the elytra is rather denser on the third, fifth, and seventh interstices than on the others, but it is not sufficiently dense to cause the appearance of distinct stripes.

This and the following species will probably not rest in *Elleschodes*, but at present no good purpose would be served by proposing a special genus for their reception.

ELLESCHODES NIGIROSTRIS, n. sp.

Bright red; head, rostrum, funicle, club, front femora, and tibiæ, and middle femora black or blackish. *Elytra* moderately densely clothed with golden or straw-coloured pubescence or setæ, some of which are suberect; elsewhere more or less sparsely clothed.

Rostrum rather stout, moderately curved, slightly longer than prothorax, parallel-sided; behind antennæ with a feeble median carina and with distinct rows of punctures; in front of antennæ with distinct punctures only, and these not in regular rows. Antennæ thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum; scape more than half the length of funicle and club combined; funicle with first joint as long as second and third combined, second longer than third; club elongate-ovate, rather loosely jointed. *Prothorax* convex, about once and one third as wide as long, sides rounded but decreasing in width from base to apex, apex truncate, base not bisinuate but gently and continuously rounded; with dense, round, and rather small punctures; with a very feeble median carina or impunctate line. *Elytra* subcordate, strongly convex, wide,

nowhere parallel-sided, shoulders embracing prothorax; with series of large, subquadrate punctures; interstices feebly separately convex only towards base and sides, with rather dense but partially concealed punctures. *Abdomen* and *femora* much as in preceding species, except that the abdominal punctures are rather smaller but less concealed. Length, $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Queensland: Brisbane (R. Illidge).

Allied to the preceding species, and with similar claws, and probably also variable in colour, but I have but one specimen (probably a male) to judge from. The shape of the rostrum, the length of the scape, and the shoulders (apart from colours) will readily distinguish the two species. The elytra are rather densely clothed, but from some directions appear to be almost glabrous; possibly the prothorax and head of the type are partly abraded.

HIBBERTICOLA, n.g.

Head rather large, but not wide. Eyes of moderate size, rather distinct, finely faceted. Rostrum short and stout; scrobes oblique, directed beneath eyes, their tips not visible from above. Antennæ rather short; scape rather thin; funicle seven-jointed, basal joint rather large; club briefly ovate, joints fairly distinct. Prothorax moderately transverse, base not bisinuate; without ocular lobes. Scutellum small. Elytra cordate. Metasternum rather short. Abdomen with suture between first and second segments feeble, across middle, second, third, and fourth rather feebly drawn backwards at sides, fifth rather small. Legs rather stout; femora edentate; tibiæ almost straight; claws appendiculate.

The finely faceted eyes will readily distinguish this from the other Australian genera of the subfamily. The male has a distinct pygidium, and which encroaches upon the middle of the apical segment of abdomen. In the female the pygidium is concealed, and the apical segment of abdomen is rounded at its apex. The only known species lives in galls on *Hibbertia sericea*, and Mr. Griffith writes me of it:—"I have only seen the gall around Black Hill, Athelstone, but *H. sericea* is a common enough plant on our hills, so probably the gall is to be found all around. These galls are very plentiful at base of Black Hill, and the beetle is abundant. I know nothing of the habits of the weevil beyond the fact that they are always *in* the gall, sometimes two or three in a large one, yet so far I have found no more than one larva in each gall, and have opened a good many scores, large and small."

HIBBERTICOLA ECHINATA, n. sp.

Reddish-castaneous. Rather densely clothed with loose pubescence or setæ, whitish on the under surface, straw-coloured or slightly golden on the upper; the elytra in addition with dense, more or less erect setæ.

Head with rather numerous punctures. Rostrum short (scarcely more than half the length of prothorax), stout, straight, parallel-sided; with rather coarse but partially concealed punctures on basal half, and finer but less concealed on apical half. Antennæ rather thin, inserted almost in exact middle of sides of rostrum; scape almost the length of funicle; funicle with first joint stout, the length of second and third combined; club briefly ovate, rather indistinctly jointed. *Prothorax* about once and one third as wide as long, rather strongly convex, sides rounded, apex truncate, base gently and continuously rounded; with dense, round, partially concealed punctures. *Elytra* somewhat elongate-cordate, each separately rounded at base, nowhere quite parallel-sided; with series of fairly large punctures, in distinct striæ; interstices separately convex, with fairly numerous punctures. *Abdomen* with very dense but more or less concealed punctures. Length, $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—South Australia: Athelstone (H. H. D. Griffith).

The club is infuscated or almost black, but is sometimes no darker than the rest of the antennæ. Some specimens are slightly darker than others, and some parts are slightly darker than other parts; but (except for the club) no parts are black or even deeply infuscated. The disc of the prothorax in all the numerous specimens examined is glabrous. The erect elytral setæ are dense and apparently irregularly distributed, but when viewed from behind or the front are seen to be in regular lines. The punctures, both on the interstices and in the striæ, are partially concealed by the clothing.

SELLECHIUS, n.g.

Head of moderate size. Eyes rather large, coarsely faceted, moderately distant. Rostrum moderately long and thin; scrobes lateral, their commencement scarcely visible from above. Antennæ rather thin; scape rather long; funicle seven-jointed, basal joint large; club ovate, joints distinct. Prothorax transverse, base feebly bisinuate, ocular lobes very obtuse. Scutellum small. Elytra cordate. Metasternum moderately long. Abdomen with suture between first and second segments feeble, across middle, second, third, and fourth drawn backwards at sides, fifth rather large. Legs stout; femora edentate; four front tibæ of male suddenly excavated

towards apex; each claw with a rather stout supplementary piece at the base.

Readily distinguished from all Australian genera of the subfamily by the remarkable structure of the male tibiæ, which is described at length under the species.

SELLECHUS TIBIALIS, n. sp.

Black; antennæ (the club excepted), tibiæ, and tarsi reddish, rostrum obscurely diluted with red towards the apex. Upper surface rather densely clothed with short dark pubescence or setæ, with paler setæ or pubescence scattered about, and sometimes condensed into small spots at the junction of the prothorax and elytra. Under surface, legs, head between eyes, and base of rostrum, with whitish pubescence. Tibiæ of male, and especially the hind pair, with long golden hair towards the apex.

Head with dense but more or less concealed punctures. Rostrum thin, moderately curved, about the length of prothorax; with a fine median continuous carina, and with rows of punctures, becoming very irregular, however, in front of antennæ; sculpture on basal half more or less concealed in male, on basal fifth only in female. Antennæ thin, in male inserted about one-fourth from apex of rostrum, in female almost in exact middle of sides; scape almost the length of funicle in male, but shorter in female; two basal joints of funicle elongate, but first longer than second; club elliptic-ovate. *Prothorax* rather feebly convex, about once and one fourth as wide as long, apex much narrower than base; with dense, rather fine and partially concealed punctures; usually with traces of a very feeble median carina. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, almost parallel-sided from near the base to middle; with series of rather small punctures; interstices, except towards apex and sides, not separately convex, with small and more or less concealed punctures. *Under surface* of male with a wide shallow depression, continuous from near base of metasternum to near apex of abdomen; in female this space flattened. *Femora* stouter and more curved in male than in female. Length, $2\frac{1}{3}$ -3 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Tamworth (A. M. Lea).

Two of the eight specimens examined are of a piceous brown, but all the others are of a deep black. To the naked eye the upper surface appears to be of a rather dingy black. The rostrum of the female is thinner and with much finer sculpture than that of the male, its widest part is at the base, and thence it is parallel-sided to the apex; in the male its widest part is between the antennæ and apex. Except towards the apex and sides there is a complete absence of

elytral striation. The front tibiæ of the male are suddenly and largely excavated near the apex, so that the apical portion from some directions appears to form a rather large basal tarsal joint; projecting over the excavation from the lower edge is a strong obtuse tooth. The middle pair are rather strongly emarginated on the lower surface towards the apex, and behind the emargination are some long golden hairs. The hind pair are stout, somewhat curved, and also with long golden hairs. The female tibiæ are quite simple. The excavation of the under surface of the male is bounded by denser clothing than elsewhere.

ELLESCHUS CONCINNUS, n. sp.

Black, appendages reddish; rostrum sometimes entirely reddish, sometimes infuscated on the basal half, and sometimes on the sides of the basal half. Head, base of rostrum, prothorax, scutellum, and a spot on elytra, with straw-coloured or golden pubescence; rest of elytra with greyish or brownish pubescence; under surface and legs with white pubescence.

Rostrum in male moderately stout and curved, slightly longer than prothorax, behind antennæ with a fine median carina and rather coarse but concealed punctures, in front of antennæ with fairly distinct punctures; in female the rostrum is longer and thinner, and the punctures are smaller and less numerous but concealed only at the basal fifth. Antennæ thin, inserted about two-fifths from apex of rostrum in male, nearer the middle in female. *Prothorax* about once and one half as wide as long, with dense, concealed punctures. *Elytra* cordate, nowhere parallel-sided; with series of rather small punctures (but fairly large at base and sides) in feeble striæ; interstices not separately convex, except at sides and apex, with small and usually concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with rather dense partially concealed punctures. *Femora* moderately stout, edentate. Length, $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 mm.

Hab.—New South Wales: Forest Reefs, Inverell, Tamworth (A. M. Lea).

The head is sometimes not black, but of a rather deep brown. The pale spot of clothing on the elytra is distinct in the four specimens examined, but is more sharply defined in some than in others; it appears to be transversely oblong in shape, and is situated on the suture at about the basal third, and extends across three interstices on each elytron; in two specimens it is feebly connected with the shoulders. On the prothorax the pubescence is so directed as to cause a fairly distinct median line where it meets. Each claw appears deeply cleft under the microscope.

ELLESCHUS WELLINGTONIENSIS, n. sp.

Reddish-testaceous; under surface black, but apex of abdomen diluted with red. Rather densely clothed with straw-coloured or slightly golden pubescence or setæ; becoming sparser and paler on under surface, both of body and legs.

Rostrum rather stout, feebly curved, distinctly shorter than prothorax, narrow near base and then rather strongly inflated; with fairly dense and distinct punctures on apical half, but concealed on basal half. *Antennæ* stout, inserted about one-third from apex of rostrum; scape about half the length of funicle and club combined. *Prothorax* feebly convex, about once and one half as wide as long, sides rounded and decreasing in width from near base to apex, base feebly and continuously rounded; with small, dense, and usually concealed punctures; with traces of a very feeble median carina. *Elytra* elongate-cordate, scarcely parallel-sided anywhere; with series of fairly large punctures in feeble striæ; interstices feebly separately convex, with fairly numerous but usually concealed punctures. *Abdomen* with rather fine and partially concealed punctures. *Femora* stout, edentate. Length, 3 mm.

Hab.—Tasmania: Summit of Mount Wellington (A. M. Lea).

The type is evidently a male. There are four other specimens (also taken on the summit of Mount Wellington) before me, which are possibly females, but the rostrum is of very different shape, being quite straight, parallel-sided from base to apex, thinner and longer. The antennæ (and more noticeably the scape) are thinner and inserted almost in exact middle of sides of rostrum. The clothing is much the same but rather paler. The colour of the abdomen of one of these is exactly as in the type; in another only its base is infuscated; the two others being intermediate.